

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 8 weeks—25 cts. per line for each week.

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS.—Washington.

POETRY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

BY MRS. REMOND.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light—
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it—
And twinkles through the darkest night,
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom—
The saddest heart is not all sadness;
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom
There shines some ling'ring beam of gladness.

Despair is never quite despair;
Nor life, nor death the future closes;
And round the shadowy brow of care
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

WISDOM AND FOLLY.

Women.—How unjust we are to women! Most men, who really study, begin to study after the age when women are married.

But women cannot study after marriage. What do men know before twenty-five? About as much as women before eighteen.

Look to the opportunities and encouragement of man. Rivalry—conversation—clubs—lectures—learned associations—always living, talking, and listening—and always in the open air.

Look at the opportunities and encouragement of women—most of them pass their lives, almost from necessity, in a room of perhaps twelve or fifteen feet square; always surrounded by the same objects—the same faces—the same cups and saucers.

To embroider and work muslin—to whip the children and charge the servants—nay, "to suckle fools and chronicle small beer," is not to be educated.

And yet our young whippersnappers affect to laugh at the understanding of women—fools! Give women but half their opportunities, or a little of their encouragement, and they will outstrip nineteen twentieths of the men about them.

Brother and Sister.—The relation of brother and sister to one another is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful which Providence has instituted; forbidding from the different pursuits of the two sexes; any thing of that rivalry and interference, which is so often the bane of friendship among other equals.

And without the possibility of the sentiment being tainted with any alloy of passion, finding scope for that peculiar tenderness of strength, trustfulness of attachment, which belong to the relation of delicacy, dependence and retirement on the one part, to energy, self-reliance, and enter-

tainment, on the other. You can prevent it. It may live a life of misery to itself and mischief to others. You can prevent it. It may descend into the grave with only an evil memory behind, and dread before.

You can prevent it. Yes, you, the mother, can prevent all these things.—Will you or will you not? Look at the innocent! Tell me again, will you save it? Will you watch over it—will you teach it, warn it, discipline it, subdue it, pray for it? Or will you, in the vain search of pleasure, or in gaiety, or fashion, or folly, or in the chase of some other bubble, or even in household cares, neglect the soul of your child, and leave the little immortal to take wing alone, exposed to evil, to temptation, and everlasting ruin? Look again at the infant! Place your hand on its little head. Shall the heart be deserted by its mother, to beat perchance in sorrow, disappointment, wretchedness, and despair? Place your ear on its side, and hear that heart beat. How rapid and vigorous the strokes! How the blood is thrown thro' the little veins! Think of it, that heart in its vigor now, is the emblem of a spirit that will work with ceaseless pulsations for sorrow or joy, forever. Go on and count off a century. In some place that spirit will be beating—you may chance to meet it. Beats it then in sorrow or in joy? If in sorrow, oh mother, I would not for a world suffer the agony you will feel, when you find your child ruined, desolated, destroyed—a wretch—and its spirit beating with a life that cannot cease!

Parley's Almanac.

A Good Sentiment.—Children are more frequently ruined by inheriting large fortunes than by being compelled by the absence of wealth to embrace an active and industrious life, to gain a subsistence. We have always been much pleased with the answer of Phocion, one of the most renowned philosophers and lawgivers of Greece, when a friend presented him a large sum of money and pressed him to accept of it, or at least for his children. "If my children," said Phocion, "resemble me, they will, as well as me, have enough; and if they become dissipated, I will not leave them therewithal to maintain their luxury and debauchery."

A Down East Editor.—E. Holmes, editor of the Maine Farmer, seems, according to the following advertisement, to be run aground, at his farm, for want of utensils. Suppose his printing apparatus should be loaned out in the same way, how should we be edified with his lucubrations?

The several individuals who have at various times borrowed of the subscriber

and consequently with growing pride while she checks his temerity with her well timed scurples, and finds for him a way to look more cheerfully on his defeats—the brother, looking on the sister with a fondness that would be a parent's, only that it is more gay, more confident, and more given to expression, and studying, with ambitious assiduity, to require the guidance, to which his impetuous spirit delights to yield itself; the one, zealous and constant in all acceptable kindness, in her secluded sphere, which God has given her an intuitive sagacity to exert, the other delighting to communicate all means of improvement which his different opportunities of education have prepared him to offer; the one, gratefully conscious of a protection, as watchful as it will be prompt and firm, the other of an interested love, which, whether in silence or in words, can speak his praises the most movingly, where he may most desire to have them spoken.

Is anything in the relations appointed by Him, who, for wise and kind ends, "has set the solitary in families," more delightful to witness, than such a brotherly and sisterly devotion? If there be, it is what remains to be added to the picture. It is seen that they who are thus united, make the younger members of their hand a common care, and turn back to offer the gentle and encouraging hand of love, more discreet than that of mere equals, and more familiar than the parental, to lead their childish, unpractised steps along the path of filial piety, of fraternal union and religious wisdom, which themselves walking together in it, have found throughout a way of such pleasantness and peace. Yes; earth has no fairer sight than a company, so marshalled, of young travellers to heaven.

To a Mother.—You have a child on your knee. Listen a moment. Do you know what that child is? It is an immortal being; destined to live forever! It is destined to be happy or miserable! And who is to make it happy or miserable? You—the mother! You, who gave it birth, the mother of its body, are also the mother of its soul, good or ill.—Its character is yet undecided—its destiny is placed in your hands. What shall it be? That child may be a liar. You can prevent it. It may be a drunkard. You can prevent it. It may be a thief. You can prevent it. It may be a murderer. You can prevent it. It may be an

Extraordinary presence of mind.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. John Coombs was engaged in repairing the apex of the conical spire of the church in this village under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Carmichael, which was injured by lightning during the storm that occurred in the latter part of August last, Mr. Z. A. Slocumb, having a curiosity to view the town from so elevated a position as this occasion presented, applied for and obtained permission from Mr. C. to ascend the steeple for that purpose; and while heedlessly and carelessly gazing around upon the beautiful prospect before him, the plank upon which he stood tilted—he lost his balance—and in the act of falling had the presence of mind to draw from his side pocket a large Spanish clasp knife, which, when about one third of the way down, he struck into the steeple with such violence and skill, that he was enabled to hang dangling in the air for the space of twenty minutes before any assistance could be rendered him. We are happy to add that the only injury sustained by Mr. S. was a small contusion in the leg, and a slight injury to the muscles of the arm. Probably not one in a thousand under similar circumstances, would have had the presence of mind to resort to the expedient by which he was enabled to escape from threatened annihilation, almost uninjured. This is not the first accident that has occurred in our village, occasioned by the inefficient or careless construction of stagings used in the erection and repair of buildings, and we trust it will be remedied in future.

[Cleveland Observer, Sept. 29.]

TO ASTRONOMERS.

Zodiacal Light.—As the Comet is now plainly visible to the naked eye, and is seen most advantageously in the morning before the dawn of day, the writer begs leave to direct the attention of astronomers to the Zodiacal Light, which is beginning again to make its appearance in the eastern sky, and is seen most favourably at the same time of day, becoming barely visible at half past three, and growing gradually brighter till twilight. Its light is yet very feeble, and requires the aid of contrast. Let the right eye, therefore, rest upon the south-eastern quarter of the heavens, in the neighbourhood of Sirius, while the left eye is directed along the ecliptic. A faint cone of light will be seen, crossing Regulus and the Nebula of Cancer, and having an undefined vertex in Gemini, not far from the present position of Jupiter. By continued observations it will be seen, that this luminous cone moves forward in the order of the signs, agreeably to the original observations of

withdraw from the morning sky, and become more and more conspicuous in the evening, varying however in altitude and brightness, its movement being sometimes direct and sometimes retrograde, until the middle of May, when it will disappear and be seen no more until September; it will then return and exhibit changes nearly similar to the foregoing.—Poulson.

IF I WERE HE.

If I was a Farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm; I would clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a Lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a Merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell and injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, giving good weight and measure, and deal as honestly—as possible.

If I was a Mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops; and when I had promised a man to have his work done at a particular time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many capers as some of them do—playing with watch chains, flourishing with their canes, stamping on the pavement with their heeled boots (probably not paid for) and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, ogling at this young fellow, nodding at another, and dispensing smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking and two in the other.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And, finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession, I would never refuse publishing a piece like this.

The cholera is still prevailing to a great extent in France.

THE UNION.

There was a time when it was generally viewed with abhorrence barely to start such a subject in conversation as a dissolution of the Union. Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH, we well remember, more than twenty years ago, uttered in one of his many eloquent speeches, the truly patriotic sentiment, that not only ought such a theme not to be the subject either of public debate or private discourse, however familiar, but that the bare idea of an event so horrid and so deplorable, ought at once and indignantly to be repelled as monstrous.

From every head and heart that thrrobbed with one single American feeling. The same generous sentiment was earnestly and powerfully inculcated, with almost a religious solemnity, by that venerated and beloved man, WASHINGTON, in his affecting and beautiful Valedictory Address. The sentiment, both of the Orator and of the Father of his Country, addressed as it was to the enlightened patriotism of Americans, found at that day, in every heart, a willing, a joyful, an affectionate welcome.—This sentiment confirms, as it found us, brothers—cementing our love and consolidating our Union.

These happy and glorious days, it is much to be feared, are fast disappearing. Not only is that dreadful event, a dismemberment of the Union, made a theme of angry declamation and heated discussion in the Halls of Legislation and in the public prints, but it is spoken of with indifference, nay worse, with approbation, and sometimes calmly recommended in the spirit and upon the principles of a cold calculation.

The patriots of former days would not have believed it possible that Americans could so soon have degenerated in a manner so deplorable, to a depth so frightful. In vain did they toil and bleed, in vain fight and conquer in a hundred battles. In vain did they erect trophies of their dear-bought, and well-earned victory—and the grandest trophy of all, the fabric of government, whose admirable proportions in theory have hitherto been even rivalled by its unnumbered benefits in actual enjoyment. Both the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, those sublime monuments of America's glory, are threatened with extinction by faction; for, with their demolition, the world—even in its most sanguine moments—may never again reasonably hope such another chance, as we now enjoy, for the happiness attending civil and political liberty.

If some of us will calculate, it is high time to do so to a better purpose.—True calculation would teach even the most zealous patrons of disunion, that no advantages proceeding from it can equal its calamities. Nothing but our Union's

old lady of the palace, to be hup up as a mirror, to stimulate her to future exertions." The hero sat a moment in silence, and then broke into a roar that astounded the household. The roaring of the bull of Bashan was a fool to it. Louisville Journal.

"The Church in Danger."—An honest old woman who came from the country to the old church in Dundee, brought with her some bread and cheese, and a bottle of beer. Just as the clergyman was administering the order of baptism, owing probably to the heat of the weather, the cork flew to the ceiling, with a report like that of a pistol, the noise of which reverberating along the aisles, was heard by every one in the church. The honest woman attempted to look from her seat as if nothing had happened, but it would not do; she made a cork of her thumb, but still the liquor went on discharging itself in the church, crying fiz, fiz, fiz.—Eng. Paper.

Voluntary Starvation.—Professor Hufeland, in one of his journals, gives a most extraordinary case of a tradesman, who, impelled by a succession of misfortunes, and absolutely destitute of the means of procuring food, retired to a sequestered spot in a forest, and there resolved to starve himself to death. He put the determination in force Sept. 15th, and was found on the 3d of October, (18 days,) still living, although speechless, insensible, and reduced to the last stage of debility. A small quantity of liquid was given him, after which he expired. By his side was found a pocket book and pencil, with which he had contrived to keep a daily journal of his state and sufferings, and in which he persevered till the 20th of September. He begins by giving an account of himself, and states that he was a respectable tradesman, possessing good property, of which he had been deprived by misfortune and villainy, and that he had come to the determination of starving himself to death, not so much with the view of committing suicide, as because he was unable to procure work; that he had in vain offered himself as a soldier, and was too proud to apply to unfeeling relations. This note is dated on the 10th, which day he had employed in constructing a little hut of bushes and leaves. On the 17th, he complains of suffering much from cold, and in his journal of the 18th, he mentions having suffered from intolerable thirst, to appease which he had licked the dew from the surrounding vegetables.—On the 20th, he found a small piece of coin, and with great difficulty reached an inn, where he purchased a bottle of beer.—The beer failed, however, to quench his

thirst. The old man then took to his bed, and during that time he had not slept at all. On the 26th, he complains of his feet being dead, and of being distracted by thirst; he was too weak to crawl to the spring, and yet dreadfully susceptible of suffering. The 29th of September was the last day on which he made any memorandum. We regret that no dissection was made.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Whigs of Massachusetts have recently held a convention for the nomination of the state officers. They also adopted the subjoined resolutions.

Resolved, That the approaching Presidential election is a crisis of deep and transcendent importance; and the question between the Chief Magistrate and the people, whose right it is to appoint a successor, ought to be met with the firmness which becomes a nation determined to be free.

Resolved, That we adhere to the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen, DANIEL WEBSTER, as the man peculiarly qualified to preside over this great Republic; and that until talents, integrity and patriotism, illustrated by arduous and faithful services in the cause of his country, cease to be regarded as the best recommendation of a candidate for high office, we will neither remit our efforts nor surrender our hopes.

Resolved, That while one and another of our sister States have fallen victims to the profligate patronage and corrupting influence of an electioneering administration, we have the fullest confidence that a majority of the electors of Massachusetts, who have heretofore well sustained the honor of their native State, will again rally in defence of freedom and the Constitution, and achieve another glorious victory over the mercenaries of a military and political chieftain.

Resolved, That as Massachusetts was the first to resist foreign oppression, so she owes it to herself, to her own dignity and consistency of character, to be the last to yield to domestic usurpation.

A Cold Water Toast.—The best we have seen for a long while: "Eleven o'clock"—In former times a memorable hour—experience shows in the bloated face and palsied step of its votaries, that the little leaven leavens the whole lump.

ROBBERY—SUICIDE.

A highway robbery occurred in Mahoning township, Mercer county, on Tuesday the 20th of September last—the particulars of which, and the subsequent suicide by the robber, have been related to us as follows.

Mr. Brandon Holstein fell in with a stranger at Newcastle, at the tavern of Mr. Lewis, on Monday night. The next morning the stranger accompanied Mr. Holstein on his road home, both being on horseback. When within 3 or 4 miles of New-Bedford, the money of Mr. Holstein was demanded, and to saluate the demand a pistol was presented to his breast. Mr. Holstein then surrendered his pocket book, immediately after which the pistol held in the hand of the robber was fired at him. The explosion frightened his horse, and Mr. Holstein was thrown to the ground. When rising, a second pistol was discharged, the ball from which passed through the neck of his horse. The robber then rode rapidly off. The alarm having been given, no time was lost in pursuit, and the robber was overtaken two or three miles beyond Youngstown, on the Warren road. He had stopped for refreshment, and when overtaken by his pursuers was coming out of the house and proceeding to the stable for his horse. It so happened, either by arrangement or accident, the wounded horse of Mr. Holstein was rode by one of the pursuers. On being asked by the person who first accosted him, whether he knew the white horse which was coming up, he answered that he had seen him a few miles back. He was then touched, and told that he was a prisoner. Stepping back, he drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot any that would attempt to arrest him. Still holding his pistol in his hand, he retreated along the road for a few rods, his pursuers not liking to shoot him down, not risk their lives, yet following and closely surrounding him. After passing over a short distance in this way, some wagons were met, when one of those engaged in the pursuit cried out, "stop the murderer." The robber stopped, hesitated a moment, put his pistol to his temple, and discharged it. He breathed for about two hours afterwards, but never spoke. It is supposed that seeing the bloody horse of Mr. Holstein, who was not present himself, and hearing himself called a murderer, that he believed he really had committed that crime, and through desperation took his own life.—He had no papers on his person except a receipt for 5 dollars, from which it would appear that his name was J. F. Caldwell. His clothes were marked J. Caldwell. The horse that he rode afterwards, but never spoke. It is supposed that seeing the bloody horse of Mr. Holstein, who was not present himself, and hearing himself called a murderer, that he believed he really had committed that crime, and through desperation took his own life.—He had no papers on his person except a receipt for 5 dollars, from which it would appear that his name was J. F. Caldwell. His clothes were marked J. Caldwell. The horse that he rode afterwards, but never spoke. 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clumsy enough in all conscience. One of the wheels employed in "making the fly" in this strange contrivance revolves only seven thousand times a minute. That is all! The ingenious inventors of this most important improvement deserve well of their country and will, we dare say, be well rewarded for their perseverance, by an extensive (we should think, a universal) sale of the patent rights, which they are about to secure.—N. Y. Cour.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The letter from John Quincy Adams to Dutee J. Pearce, is one of the most extraordinary documents in political history. Even the records of the distinguished family from which it proceeds cannot furnish its parallel in baseness. We regret to speak of it as it deserves. The years of its venerable author—his many services—the illustrious position which he has occupied—all these considerations would induce us to pass it over in silence. But we have a duty to perform to the public—and however painful the duty may be, it must be met and discharged.

During the stormy season of Congress which followed that glaring usurpation by the Executive of Legislative power—the removal of the Deposites—Mr. Adams stood before the country in a most honorable attitude. Unmoved by the frowns of a majority which listened to no reason, and proclaimed for its watchword the universal argument of tyranny, "NOT LAW—BUT AUTHORITY!"—he bearded the power of an infuriated House and a usurping Executive—and in the most manly, vigorous and eloquent effort of his public life, denounced the president and his advisers as the authors of an unjust, illegal and unconstitutional measure. "Your President," said Mr. Adams, "has usurped Legislative power; he has laid his hands upon our treasure, and is now converting it to his own purposes. He has seized it, and now wields it as a weapon of power to himself, and an instrument of plunder to his partisans. By the gallant stand which he made upon this occasion, he re-established himself in the good opinion of many who had ceased to respect him—and gave a promise that his memory would be crowned with the honor and reverence which always await the true disciples of Liberty."

At that period Mr. Adams was acting with the noble majority in the Senate—and with the Everetts—and Evanses—the Burgeses—the Wilds—the Binneys—and the McDuffies—of the House. He was the ally and associate of a party struggling to restore broken law, and a violated Constitution; struggling to restrain the Executive power within designated limits; and to punish the assumption and usurpation of a despotic authority not delegated by the people. And as one of this party he applauded the course and principles of the Whites, and eulogized the unwavering majority of the Senate as the true friends and firm champions of republican institutions.

We know not why we should refrain, under the circumstances, from explaining the causes which have led to the change of sentiment in Mr. Adams, inducing the violent and unjustifiable language towards the Whites, used in the letter. It proceeds from a combination of personal disappointments. The restless ambition of Mr. Adams—a burning, absorbing, and blinding selfishness—will not suffer him to remain contented in a secondary position. However strange it may be considered, it is nevertheless true that Mr. Adams, previously to the last session of Congress, had not yet abandoned all hope of being again brought forward as a candidate for the Presidential chair.—This he expected to compass through the medium of an Anti-Masonic nomination. Coming forward with the strength derived from such a source, he thought it would be practicable to concentrate about himself all the elements of Opposition, and take the field as a formidable candidate.—This hope was frustrated by the nomination of Mr. Webster; and hence one source of his bitter hostility to that gentleman and the Whigs of Massachusetts.

Again, Mr. Adams looked to the vacancy in the Senate. If he could not be President, he thought he might at least be Senator. In this hope he was again disappointed. The circumstances of that contest are too well known to need repetition. Mr. Adams was defeated—partly by his own course upon the French Question, and partly by the superior popularity of John Davis. This gentleman possessed such a hold on the people of the Commonwealth—they reposed such unbounded confidence in his integrity and good judgment—he had won so many and such fast friends by the republican simplicity of his life, and the generous urbanity of his manners—that there was no man who could fairly compete with him for any station in the gift of the people or their representatives. Mr. Adams attributed his defeat, most unjustly, to the agency of Mr. Webster; and here was a new source of vexation and bitterness.

On his return to Quincy, Mr. Adams was fastened upon by a knot of trading politicians, who were resolved to aggravate his hostility to Mr. Webster, and turn it to their own account. They decided the use of his great name, and for the treason which they contemplated. With the aid of his influence they fancied themselves secure from the infamy and the fate of apostates. They hurried him on from the degree of excitement to another—impressed upon him that he was a much injured and much deceived man—miserable to his vanity by the grossest adulation—poisoned his mind with regard to the men among whom he had been so nobly contending against Executive usurpations—and finally brought

him to the pitch of infatuation and madness, which he has exhibited in the letter to Mr. Pearce. We had designed, when we commenced, to be moderate and guarded in our language—but, as we recur to the letter, we cannot repress our indignation, our contempt, and commiseration. One would think that age might have tempered the asperities of Mr. Adams' disposition; that it might have tempered the fierceness of his ambition; that it might have subdued his impulsive selfishness—his ungovernable passions—and mingled with his estimate of men and motives some few of those beautiful and attractive charities, which are the ornament and honor of declining years. But we see nothing of all this, in the above epistle. It is a paper that might well have come from a turbulent and disappointed demagogue—whose life had been a career of duplicity on his own part, and deception on the part of others—marked by no illustrious service and no corresponding reward. But that it should have proceeded from the pen of a venerable statesman—whose course had been distinguished by a series of honors, which might have satisfied the most inordinate ambition—is only another example of human weakness and of the miserable infatuation by which our poor nature may be subdued.

That Mr. Adams should "hail with joy" the victory of a venal, profligate, abandoned politician like Pearce—over the manly, honorable, eloquent, and respected Burgess! That he should denounce the very men, who—from no personal or local sympathy, but on the strength of principle and patriotism—sustained him in a hopeless contest against President Jackson! That he should condemn them as a party whose "vocation is treachery"—and whose only "cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves!" That he should stigmatize such a party with the base and unmeaning bilgewater of pot-house politicians—as the "compound of Hartford Convention federalism and Royal Arch Masonry—rotten with both its elements!" That he should cherish a "friendly feeling" towards Mr. Burgess, and in the next breath designate him as a political sycophant! What man can read all this—and not turn away with disgust and loathing at such an exhibition of gross, vindictive, and unavailing passion!

We leave Mr. Adams and his friends to the enjoyment of the laurels they have won by the publication of this disgraceful document. May it give happiness to his future life, to reflect upon this new instance of political apostasy and personal dishonor. In a retirement where he might have been visited by respect and gratitude—respect for his distinguished talents, and gratitude for his distinguished services—he can now only receive the condemnation and the pity of his country. Even the party into whose arms he has thrown himself, while they use the treason will abhor the traitor; while they avail themselves of his powers, his influence, and his name—they will find all shorn of their beams—and will despise and commiserate the man who has been the idle dupe of their miserable artifices, and the blind slave of his own unsatisfied ambition.—Boston Atlas.

College Honors.—The Princeton whig gives the following list of degrees conferred by the Trustees of the College of N. Jersey, on the 30th ult.

The Honorary Degree of L. L. D. has been conferred upon the Hon. Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, Hon. William Gaston of North Carolina, Hon. Smith Thompson of N. York, and Hon. Reuben H. Walworth of O.; and the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Robert Hall of Highbury College, England, and the Rev. John N. Campbell of Albany, N. York.

The Honorary Degree of A. M. was conferred on Robert Thurston, Esq. of Dayton, Ohio, John C. Worthington, Esq. of Cincinnati, Robert Dunbar, Esq. of Mississippi, and John A. Quitman, Esq. Ex-Chancellor of the State of Mississippi.

The Honorary Degree of A. B. was conferred on Thomas Blakewell of N. J.

The Arkansas Advocate, of Sept. 25, gives the following account of the arrest and execution of the young man who robbed and murdered Mr. G. Robinson, while they were journeying together from Memphis to Little Rock:

"We learn that the murderer, whose name is stated to have been James C. Johnson, was overtaken in St. Francis county, and brought back to the spot where he committed the murder. He confessed his crime, and stated that as he knew he should be hung, he preferred being executed at once—that he had nothing to plead in extenuation of his crime, and was willing to suffer the penalty of death. He avowed that, after killing Robinson, he obtained only one hundred and eleven dollars, which he found in a piece of paper. Supposing that to be all the money in the possession of the murdered man, he threw the pocket book away, which has not yet been found. He was afraid to take a gold watch, which was on Robinson's person, and left it with him. After hearing his confession, in the presence of about fifty persons, he was instantly hung—and after his body was thrown behind the same log where the body of his victim was found, and left there."

NOBLE EXAMPLE OF TRUE RELIGION.—At a recent fire in the town of Anch, France, a woman and a child were seen at a window in the second story of a burning house, imploring aid from the multitude assembled without.—The lower part of the house was all in flames, and not even the thrilling shrieks of these

wretched victims could induce any one to venture to their succor. At this moment arrived on the spot the venerable Archbishop of the Diocese; who, after offering immense rewards to tempt some person to the enterprise, undertook himself. Enveloping himself in a wet sheet, he pushed through the fire, and succeeded in rescuing both, at the expense of but slight injury.—Georgetown Metropolitan.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Counties.	Whig.	Van-Buren.
Alleghany	0	4
Washington	0	4
Frederick	3	1
Montgomery	4	0
Prince George's	4	0
Calvert	3	1
Charles	4	0
St. Mary's	4	0
Anne Arundel	4	0
Annapolis City	2	0
Baltimore City	0	2
Baltimore County	3	1
Harford	2	2
Cecil	0	4
Kent	3	1
Queen Anne	3	0
Talbot	4	0
Caroline	4	0
Dorchester	4	0
Somerset	1	3
Worcester	3	1
	55	24
Whig majority in the House of Delegates	31	
Whig Senators	15	
Total Whig majority	46	

Death of Mr. Barry.—The last packet from Liverpool brings intelligence of the death of WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq. Minister to Spain, and late Postmaster General. He died in England. Though strongly opposed to Mr. Barry as a public man, there were points in his personal character which obtained the respect even of political opponents, and rendered him an amiable gentleman in private life.

Our readers are aware that a Society was formed some time since, whose object is to erect a Monument to the memory of Washington—the funds to be raised by soliciting every American to contribute a small sum. If every American should respond to the call, and each should give but a dollar, a structure might be raised without a parallel in the world—rivaling, if not excelling, the Pyramids of Egypt—one which might be viewed thousands of years hence, as a monument of the gratitude and patriotism of this generation, and which, we would fain hope, time might never destroy.

Virginia Free Press.

A Montreal Editor proposes to connect Lakes Huron and Ontario by a rail-road. The distance is 100 miles.

It is said that there will be a surplus in the National Treasury this year, of fifteen millions of dollars, after payment of all the current expenses. It occurs to us that a part of that sum may be put to a good use.—If France persists longer in not paying the instalments due on the five millions of indemnification, "let the General Government assume the debt, as it may have to do the collection, a fair percentage would be allowed, and we cannot doubt, if under these circumstances, a national Cas. should be issued, and put into the hands of those vigilant officers Hull, Biddle, Dallas, &c. &c. that sufficient bail would be immediately entered, if payment did not follow at once—a writ of "replevin" would probably issue, which is always, in these matters, better than an attachment of the body. We by no means recommend the matter of writs and officers—far, very far from that. But we think that the government, having finished the negotiation of the debt to our citizens, and safely trust to its means of collection. Let us have national peace and individual prosperity.

U. S. Gaz.

Novel Sight.—The large and formidable female Rattle Snake, at the Apothecary's Store of Mr. R. L. Baker, corner of Broad street and East Bay, has laid seven or eight eggs which are now in the process of hatching. Two of the serpent brood have already emerged from a single egg, and each of the other eggs, it is supposed, will give birth to the same number.—Charleston Courier.

The Spanish Government, it is said, has resolved to acknowledge the independence of their former South-American colonies.

Wood suddenly saturated with water. The following may be accounted for from the force with which the water is driven into the substance of the wood by the extreme velocity with which it moves. The fibres become injected and impregnated with the water.

Scoreless relates that a boat dragged to the bottom of the sea by a harpooned whale, became instantly so saturated with water in every pore, that it appeared like one which had lain in the bottom of the sea since the flood. The boat was regained by the return of the whale to the surface, and with difficulty was hauled into the ship. A fragment of it, when thrown afterwards into the water, sunk to the bottom like a stone.

Great Water-Melon.—The New-Orleans Bulletin says, a water-melon from Natchitoches was exhibited in that city on the 18th, which weighed 59 pounds, and measured over its largest circumference 4 feet 3 inches.

FROM CHINA.

By the barque Tartar, Capt. Sturges, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 4th of May, the New-York Commercial has a file of the Yank Register to the 29th of April. They do not furnish much political or commercial intelligence of moment, but we subjoin a few extracts which may serve, at least, to amuse our readers.

Great complaint is made of the drought, no rain having fallen in Canton since September; the prices of grain were expected to be very high in consequence of a calamity which is much and justly dreaded, not only because of the distress in which the great mass of the population will be involved, but also for its reaction on the general commerce of the port. Notwithstanding the anxiety felt on this subject, much laughter and ridicule had been excited by a ludicrous document issued by the Kwang-chow-foo Pwan, on the 25th of April. It was in these words: "Now the heavens for a long time have not sent down rain; drought is complete; prayer and supplication are without effect; and all hearts are dried up with a burning grief. Within the boundaries of Kwang-tung there is not one extraordinary man; one wonderful scholar, able to drive away the dragons and bring rain down from heaven? Therefore I proclaim to all within the province, military, people, and all others, for their full information, that it will not be discussed whence they came, or whether he is of the feathered tribe (Taou sect.) or dark silks (Buddhists), should be able, by the powerful use of his magical arts, to cause the sweet and fruitifying showers of heaven to descend; and I, the Kwang-chow-foo, with all due ceremonies, will request him to ascend the altar, and will offer to him sincere worship and prayers;—after rain has been obtained, votive tablets will be abundantly offered, to publish and illustrate his praise. Hasten then to the summons; lose not the accepted time.—A special edict."

Several prohibitions had been issued on several matters, in consequence of the drought. One forbidding flower lanterns to be used in the temples and private houses—another prohibiting the use of handle lanterns, &c.—another forbidding fire works in the streets, &c. The killing of animals for food was also interdicted on the 8th of April.

The following appears under date of April 13th:—

"For the last two or three days, a long line of black vapor has been observed on the stones in the middle of several streets in the city, which has surprised and alarmed the multitude; and many have gone with lanterns to observe it narrowly. This is quite true, says our Chinese informant. Knives and water have both been used to scrape or wash it off, without effect. On the 14th of the moon (the 11th inst.) this line of vapor was seen all the way from the western gate of the city to Te-woo-too street. It is not discernible in the day time, which is most extraordinary. There are different opinions concerning it. It is generally said that it is an indication of calamity by water, because water harmonizes with the color of black—therefore a black vapor is a water prognostic. It is said that the same appearance has been observed at Fushan, a large town, distant about forty Chinese li from Canton.

Speculation in new Hands.—A fair was held lately held by the ladies of Christ Church, Greenbay, from which the fair traffickers realized the sum of about two thousand dollars. This was a capital ample enough to be traded upon, and the ladies forthwith commenced operations. They went to an auction of real estate, and there bought four lots, which they sold again the same day at an advance of eleven hundred dollars. The whole amount, therefore, of their gains was upwards of thirty-one hundred dollars, and may be looked upon as a pretty fair operation, every thing considered.

DESIGN.

It has been the object of all who have treated of natural religion, to prove a design in the works of nature, as "design implies intelligence," according to Dr. Young, and intelligence in the cause, leads at once to the conclusion of a Deity: "And if a God there is, that God how great!"

The recent treatises induced by the will of the late Duke of Bridgewater, almost all tend with wonderful force to the establishment of this doctrine, auxiliary to revelation, that revelation being insufficient for human reason, improved by human books. Among the many arguments to show design, which have met our eye, we do not remember to have seen any exactly like the following:—

"The surveyor of a rail road from Bennington, Vt. says there is a gorge in the Green Mountains purposely designed for the very road he is engaged in marking out, an elevation being required of less than 150 feet in a mile."

Mr. Pope, in his essays, ridicules such an idea; he laughs at the thought of nature's (God's) great work being for "man's use," but odd as may seem the opinion of the rail road engineer, it has a parallel in that of his brother of canal memory, Brindley, that rivers were made as feeders of canals; and we remember that in another treatise on "INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT," we have some warrant for the opinion of the Vermont engineer. Thou madest him (man) to have dominion over all the works of thy hands." It strikes us as not partaking of irreverence, (when none is intended) to impute to providence a design, when the disposition of natural objects are found wonderfully adapted to the promotion of human happiness. And when, indeed, that arrangement appears opposed to our convenience, experience should teach us that we have not yet

reached the period in which providence designed that arrangement to minister to our benefit. The first view of the great oceans of this planet, would seem to impress man with a belief that they served to separate members of the human family; and yet the discovery of the polarity of the magnet would intimate a design in providence, to make these apparent barriers between men, the real and most easy means of intercourse between distant members of the human family. We certainly did not commence this article with any view to such a homily, but quod scripsi, scripsi. U. S. Gaz.

STATE CENSUS.

By the Constitution of Pennsylvania it is provided, that an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of every ward, township and borough within the state, shall be made every seven years, in order that the ratio of representation in the legislature of the commonwealth may be regulated. The state census was taken in the year 1828, it therefore becomes necessary that an enumeration shall be made this year. It is enjoined upon the county commissioners, on or before the first day of November, to issue their precepts to the township assessors, requiring them to perform this duty in their respective townships and make returns within thirty days from the date of such precepts. It is also directed that the number of deaf and dumb persons within the state shall be ascertained.—As it is highly important that correct information should be obtained, every one should afford all the facilities in his power to the assessors in the performance of their duties. Carlisle Herald.

The Cow is perhaps a more useful animal than even the horse. To young children it is a second nurse, to human kind a friend. Whatever can add to the comfort of so valuable a creature, is deserving of attention. The following is therefore recommended to perusal:—

MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

Many practical dairymen have taught that Cows thrive much better for being kept clean, and curried as fine horses are. A N. York paper notices, as worthy of remark in that city, a company of thirty fine cows, each in a stall, and kept in the most healthy manner. They were attended by grooms like horses, curried and kept clean daily, fed with warm swill three times in 24 hours, besides meal and hay. The swill is emptied in a vat and pumped into their troughs; and the free use of water coursing constantly through the stable, keeps the place sweet and clean. The consequence of this treatment is that their hides are smooth and glossy, the animals lively, and their udders distended with milk, which is served to city customers. We think this mode preferable to turning cows loose on the common, to pick up the stunted shrubbery, and nip the rank grass, or walk the streets gathering the offals of the city.

Joseph Bonaparte.—The Count de Surville, (says the Liverpool Times of Sept. 8.) & his brother Lucien, the prince Canino, have been passing a few days in this town at the Adelphi Hotel. The Count will embark this morning by the packet ship Monongahela, Capt. Brown, for Philadelphia, to visit his estates, as well as his friends in America, where he has made himself deservedly popular, during a residence of some 16 or 17 years.

Italy.—Great alarm prevails throughout Italy on the subject of the cholera.—At Genoa the ravages of the malady have been severe. Eight physicians of that city and the celebrated Paganini have been amongst its victims. The usual autumnal reviews of the Austrian troops in Lombardy are not to take place this year, in consequence of the presence of the scourge.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Williamsport Banner says:—"The Whigs of Maryland have cause to be proud of their State. She has again emerged from an active political contest with new laurels and additional claims upon public gratitude. Having preserved her former and overwhelming ascendancy in the Legislature, thereby securing a Governor, Council, and Magistracy of political principles of the right sort, she has delegated to Congress, where a demonstration of her power and influence was most desired, five out of her eight Representatives, who are not only true Whigs; but able, talented and worthy sons, who will maintain her rights and interests in the councils of the nation, and will be ready to place their veto upon Mr. Van Buren's pretensions to the Presidency, if the next Presidential Election should devolve upon Congress. That important event will occur during the Congress to which these gentlemen have been elected."

Accident.—Mr. John Momb, of this place, conductor of one of the lines of transportation cars, was found dead by the side of the rail road, near Mount Pleasant, about five miles from Columbia, on Thursday evening, 1st inst. He was not missed from the train of cars to which he belonged, until it arrived at the head of the inclined plane. From the bruises on his person it is supposed that his head struck against a bridge in passing under it, with such force as to instantly kill him, and that his body remained on the ear till it arrived at the spot where it was discovered.—Columbia Spy.

New Kind of Lynch Law.

An abolitionist was arrested in Mississippi recently, his back laid bare, and a large tomat dragged upon it, fore and aft by the tail, so as to lacerate the poor man in a most horrible manner.—[His back will play scratched.]

An old lady was proceeding along one of the streets in Manchester, she set her foot within the noose of a hoisting rope, which being suddenly put in motion, the noose took her by the neck of her rag, and she was drawn up head downwards, to the height of three or four stories. The vociferous calls of the spectators below, induced the laborers to reverse their motion, when she was released from her disagreeable situation with no other damage than that caused by the stricture of the rope.

BAD BUSINESS.—There was a fracas at Cornish, N. H. on Sunday, the 20th ult. between two different religious sects in relation to the possession of a meeting house—praying and singing, and assault and battery were mixed up in one mess to the disgrace of the parties interested. It is hard for us at this distance to say which was in the right, but very easy to say they were both wrong.—Phil. Jour.

Thomas J. Cooper

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers in general, that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of FALL GOODS, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, HAT CLOTHS—Cassinetts, IRON, LUMBER all of which he will sell low or Country Produce. Gettysburg, Oct. 19.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THE Board of Directors of the Franklin, wish to employ T. for said Schools, for 5 month first of November next, and Thursday the 29th inst. at Peter Mark, in Cashtown, are invited to attend. By order, DAVID WILL Oct. 19.

Legislative Process

DAILY PENNSA REPORTER. The proprietors of the P Reporter, aware of the necessity for the dissemination of more minute details of the of the Legislature, than the semi-weekly paper will afford, sign commencing, with the session of the legislature, the publication of a DAILY JOURNAL under the title of the "Daily Pennsylvania Reporter," which will be devoted, exclusively, to detailed reports of the proceedings, &c. in both houses of our State Legislature. The experiment is one which can only be justified by a liberal share of public patronage—but, convinced of the necessity which prevails for the establishment of such a medium for the more general diffusion of intelligence in which every citizen of the State feels a deep interest, and determined to secure the assistance of the most able and competent reporters, and spare no pains to render the Daily Reporter worthy of public favor, they rely with confidence on the liberality of an enlightened and patriotic people to sustain them in their undertaking.

It may be well to state, expressly and distinctly, that it is designed to make the Daily Pennsylvania Reporter emphatically a legislative paper. Its columns will not be open to the admission of any articles of a party character—such subjects will be referred to in the semi-weekly paper alone.

Trusting to the well-known liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia, and other parts of the State, who feel an interest in the progress of our public affairs, the subscribers submit this Prospectus to their consideration, and will feel happy to receive, at their hands, a degree of support which will cheer them in the prosecution of the projected experiment.

TERMS:

The Daily Pennsylvania Reporter will be published every morning, on a good sized sheet with excellent type, at FOUR DOLLARS for the session, payable in all cases in advance. Any individual transmitting twenty dollars, will be entitled to six copies during the session.

The exertions of Post-masters and others are respectfully solicited in aid of this enterprise. PATTERSON & SMALL.

Semi-weekly Pa. Reporter.

The subscribers intend publishing this paper twice a week, as usual, during the approaching session of the legislature, which will be one of more than ordinary interest—and from new arrangements which are now in train of preparation, as well as from the fact that the best and most experienced reporters have been engaged to superintend the legislative department, they hesitate not to say, that the Reporter will be rendered exceedingly interesting, and in every respect more worthy of the patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed upon it.

Individuals desirous of being put in possession of full and impartial reports of legislative debates and proceedings, will, we doubt not, satisfactorily attain their object, by adding their names to the list of subscribers for the Daily or semi-weekly Pennsylvania Reporter.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz: For the session, twice a week, in advance 93 00 For the whole year 9 00 PATTERSON & SMALL. Harrisburg, Oct. 19. 31

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE ELECTION IN ADAMS COUNTY.

	Gettysburg	Cumberland	1. Gettysburg	2. Gettysburg	3. Gettysburg	4. Gettysburg	5. Gettysburg	6. Gettysburg	7. Gettysburg	8. Gettysburg	9. Gettysburg	10. Gettysburg	11. Gettysburg	12. Gettysburg	13. Gettysburg	14. Gettysburg	TOTAL
CONVENTION.																	
Against a Convention,	187	94	281	160	77	170	226	82	169	140	163	101	12	88	123	101	1894
For a Convention,	55	36	91	13	39	131	131	33	8	24	19	5	83	43	2	14	646
GOVERNOR.																	
Joseph Ritzer,	113	76	189	79	133	191	241	24	130	88	117	50	60	63	84	60	1517
H. A. Muhlenberg,	62	53	115	70	41	123	104	81	36	83	65	33	46	52	24	39	911
George Wolf,	77	14	91	38	31	21	49	11	36	20	13	24	2	26	16	25	406
SENATOR.																	
James McConkey,	159	82	241	82	141	192	292	28	168	101	118	71	59	81	93	71	1738
Alexander Small,	96	60	156	105	65	142	103	80	49	88	78	36	48	60	33	55	1108
ASSEMBLY.																	
Thaddeus Stevens,	155	82	237	95	147	196	251	31	165	97	115	49	64	77	79	53	1656
James M. Sherry,	84	59	123	90	130	176	210	25	95	63	89	65	56	68	72	62	1331
Isaac Robinson,	58	49	107	65	54	122	132	67	32	66	80	30	44	44	32	33	961
George Smyser,	73	49	121	66	43	127	81	83	38	78	75	29	45	40	21	33	878
Thomas C. Miller,	122	39	161	39	37	25	89	6	69	48	31	35	2	33	28	39	642
COMMISSIONERS.																	
George Will,	119	90	209	86	128	184	238	22	139	76	106	31	48	67	84	55	1473
Henry Myers,	61	43	104	74	46	132	97	91	38	100	80	23	58	48	25	54	970
John Aulbaugh,	67	9	76	29	28	14	56	2	29	13	10	55	1	26	17	18	374
AUDITOR.																	
Allen Robinette,	116	78	194	83	132	187	230	18	141	87	107	40	57	68	82	70	1496
Daniel Ruffenberger,	84	53	114	70	43	126	88	36	87	81	88	37	59	48	24	33	963
John Eicker,	73	11	84	34	23	17	72	4	29	20	15	34	0	24	18	28	402
DIRECTOR OF POOR.																	
Quintin Armstrong,	106	78	184	84	130	186	241	23	140	76	114	44	59	70	88	67	1505
Peter Trostle,	62	50	112	68	49	126	98	87	34	93	71	29	49	44	26	29	915
Jacob Herbst,	80	13	93	36	22	17	53	6	27	23	12	30	0	26	12	30	387



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Oct. 19, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 75.

The late Election in this State has resulted in the choice of JOSEPH RITZER as Governor, by a very large majority. Mr. WOLF, it is presumed, will be considerably ahead of Mr. MUHLENBERG. There will also be a decided majority in the House of Representatives, opposed to the General Administration. We cannot give, this week, a complete return of the votes in the State; and therefore prefer a postponement to partial statements, the general result being known.

We are gratified with the vote of Adams county upon the question of a Convention—she is always true in such matters! We have heard but few returns from other counties—but incline to the opinion the people have decided against a Convention by a considerable majority.

Mr. McConkey is elected Senator from this district by a considerable majority over Dr. Small.

Mr. Fullerton is elected to the Senate from Franklin county, and Mr. Carson and Mr. Work to the House. Gen. Burns is elected Sheriff by a large majority. In Cumberland, Col. McClure and Mr. Emmert are elected to the Legislature. In Philadelphia city and county, the Whigs have carried every thing before them. Col. Watmough is elected Sheriff by a majority of 3000.

From the Globe of Thursday.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The Courier & Enquirer of the 12th inst. has the following paragraph: "We have also been informed on what we believe to be good authority, that Mr. Pageot, the French Charge d'Affairs at Washington, had caused an intimation to be made to the President—probably by direction of his Government—that a simple official communication of the President's approval of the last letter of Mr. Livingston to the French Government, would be received by them as a sufficient compliance with the conditions on which the money is to be paid, but that the President, with his usual emphasis of language, had positively refused to allow this to be done."

There is not the slightest foundation for any portion of this statement. Mr. Pageot "caused no intimation to be made to the President, that a simple official communication of the President's approval of the last letter of Mr. Livingston to the French Government, would be received by them as a sufficient compliance with the conditions on which the money is to be paid; or so far from the President's giving a direct refusal 'with his usual emphasis,' or even closing the door to a call for the 'official communication to the French Government' of his approval of Mr. Livingston's last letter, by an intimation of unwillingness to furnish it in the most authentic form to that Government, we feel authorized in saying, that if it had been desired, either by the Representative of the French Government here, or by the French Government from our Representative in Paris, it would have been granted."

Splendid Present to Mr. Webster.—The friends of Mr. Webster in Boston have procured to be manufactured a magnificent silver vase, at the cost of fifteen hundred dollars, which is to be presented to that gentleman to-day, as a testimony of their appreciation of his exalted worth.

The banking capital of New Jersey is six millions three hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars.

The gubernatorial question having now been settled, new matters will arise to occupy the press and popular mind. Two questions from visible prospects will ensue; and others will be developed in a little time. The Abolition and Presidential Questions are of the first magnitude at present; and have already excited various portions of the Union: who shall succeed President Jackson—and how shall the fires kindled upon the plains of the Southern States by the abolitionists be quenched, are assuming every day a graver aspect. Early in December Congress meets, under interesting circumstances.

Ship Canal.—The corps of U. States Engineers who for the last five months have been engaged in surveying several routes for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, through this county, have at length finished the work intrusted to them. The result of their labors will be submitted to Congress at an early day. In the mean time we would state, for public information, that the proposed canal is considered quite practicable, and that too, at a cost far less than the great importance of the work would warrant. We trust therefore, that no efforts will be spared to induce Congress to order the construction of this important link in the navigation of the great lakes.—*Niagara Courier.*

A NOBLE BEY IN THE WATCH-BOAT. Four Sprigs of English Nobility, being as drunk as Lords, and as uproarious as plebeians, were taken up and put into the Watch-house in New York on Sunday night. It seems they undertook to show their spirit on their way home by attacking and beating a passer by, and by demolishing some street lamps, which did not move out of the way when their Lordships staggered against them.

About this time, says a New York paper, a plain republican watchman, named William Carter, found himself suddenly in contact with these noble revellers, and undertook to arrest the progress of their demolitions, and the chivalrous enactors.

This plebeian interference did not appear to sit well on the noble stomachs of the gentlemen, and they gave token of their dissatisfaction by a copious discharge of hard names, angry oaths, and peltings with their fists—at the same time putting the offending Charley in the knowledge of whom it was he was interfering with. The unsophisticated watchman, however, had never received any instructions to spare lords or Marquises of any kind, whom he found trespassing, and giving an alarm rap, two others of the school came to his assistance; but before they arrived he had not only suffered much in body, but also in mind, by reason of the comparative nakedness to which the fray reduced him. When his comrades came they made a simultaneous charge on the Marquis, the Lord, the Colonel, and the Honorable, and compelled them to fly. The latter springing into a boat, converted the oars into bludgeons, and resumed the contest; but the watchmen proved too many for them, and they were conducted, prisoners of war, fairly captured, to the watch house.

When the Police Office opened this morning, four-fifty looking young fellows, somewhat the worse for the night's debauch and encounter, were placed before the bar, and the Marquis of Waterford, Lord John Beresford, Lord Roselyn, and Colonel Dundas of the Royal Guards answered to their names. The magistrate straightway informed them of the offences of which they stood charged, which they in no mild way denied, and made some high toned remarks which rather served to put the magistrate on his "reserved rights." He soon made out a commitment for them, and they were escorted to Bridewell by some fifteen or twenty constables.

The Legislature of Vermont have balloted 5 times, unsuccessfully, for Gov't.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Extensive Fraud.—Wall street, says the N. Y. Commercial of Tuesday, was in an uproar yesterday afternoon, caused by the unwelcome discovery that a jobber in fancy stocks had suddenly "evacuated Flanders," leaving certain checks, upon various banks, to the amount of forty-one thousand dollars, which he had given as so much cash utterly unprovided for.

The individual is a young Englishman, calling himself Wilding, who has figured to some extent in the stock-market lately as well as in Broadway, where he made quite a show every day with green frock coat, red velvet waistcoat, low crowned hat, and great store of diamonds and safety chains. In the course of the morning he purchased stocks of one dealer to the amount of \$30,000, and \$11,000 of another, giving his checks in payment; but forgetting to make deposits to meet those checks, he made sale of the scrip without a moment's delay, fingered the proceeds amounting to \$41,000, and instantly bolted. The roguesy was discovered, of course, on presenting the checks—the myrmidons of the police were roused to the chase—and at 11 o'clock last night, the gentleman was civilly ushered into the presence of the magistrates, having been arrested somewhere in the upper part of the city. He had removed from his lodgings, with bag and baggage, but his movements were neither rapid or secret enough to evade the pursuit of the keen ministers of the law. A large part of the money was found on his person.

The strangest part of this affair is the readiness of the brokers to suffer so large an amount of money to pass out of their hands, with no better security for repayment than the checks of an unknown dandy boy—a foreigner without connections, or guarantees of any kind for his integrity, and who has been known, even by sight, only a few months in Wall street. In the card published in the morning papers announcing his fraud and offering a reward for his apprehension, he is represented as no more than "about 20 years old."

A Wife worth having.—A young lady of Lowell, Mass. presented her husband with five children in eleven months! This is worth a mark even in this day of Ship Canals and Pneumatic Rail-roads.

A man named Wheeler received through the post office in the city of N. York, on the 2nd inst. a letter containing \$428—\$400 of which the writer says "he stole from him four years ago, and that his conscience would not let him retain the money any longer."

MARRIED.—On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Loken, Mr. Joseph Conoughan, of Stark county, O. to Miss Margaretta Egler, daughter of Mr. John Egler, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

In York, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Schmucker, the Rev. Jonathan Oswald, to Miss Susan R. Albright—all of that place.

DIED.

On the 25th of September last, at the residence of David Willis, Esq. in Mountpleasant, Mrs. Nancy Willis, relict of Mr. John Willis, dec'd, of Hopewell township, Cumberland county, in the 85th year of her age. On the 11th inst. in Germany township, Mr. Michael Kohler, in the 80th year of his age.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, I will sell, at private sale, the VALUABLE FARM,

owned by Clarissa and Serena Lockwood. This farm contains 320 ACRES, of which

ed. It lies within one mile of the railroad and canal, is well watered, has good fencing, and for the growth of the various crops, unsurpassed by any soil in the valley. It has little or no waste land, almost every foot of it being capable of tillage. As a place of residence, it is one of the most beautiful in the county. For more particular information, apply by letter or otherwise, to MOUNTJOY B. LUCKETT, Frederick, Md.

Oct. 19.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Potomac Turnpike Company, will take notice that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on Monday the 9th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

Oct. 19.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed Monday the 23rd day of November next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM FLETCHER.

Oct. 19.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on Saturday the 7th of November next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. precisely, in full uniform.

ROBERT MARTIN, O. S.

An Election will be held on said day for Company Officers.

DAVID SCOTT, B. I.

Oct. 19.

Election of Major.

AN Election will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 7th of November next, at 2 o'clock, for Major of the American Union Battalion.

DAVID SCOTT, B. I.

Oct. 19.

Temperance.

A SEMI-ANNUAL meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its Vicinity," will be held in the German Church, on Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

A general attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the Society.

R. W. MIDDLETON, Sec'y.

Oct. 19.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th of October inst, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Lot of Ground, Situate in Berwick township, Adams county, containing 5 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph R. Henry, Henry Carpenter, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Fahnestock, Jr.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, Situate in Berwick township, Adams county, containing 21 Acres, more or less, adjoining the lots of Abbotstown, George Himes and others.

—ALSO—

Two Lots of Ground, Situate in Abbotstown, known on the plan of said town by Nos. 5 and 6, on which are erected a large two-story weather-boarded House and Stone Kitchen, with a well of water at the back door.

Also, adjoining said house and fronting the street, are erected a large Store-room and Ware-house, with a good Barn, and other Out-buildings. Also, ONE LOT, adjoining the above, and fronting on the street, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, and a Frame Barn. Also, TWO LOTS, Nos. 53 and 54, situate in said town, on which are erected a Dwelling-house and Barn, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of water. Also, TWO LOTS, known on the plan of said town by Nos. 49 and 50, on which are erected a Dwelling-house and a Stable. Also, TWO LOTS, Nos. 47 and 48, adjoining the above. Also, 10 other good Building Lots, with about half an acre of land adjoining the same. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Fahnestock, sen.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

Oct. 12, 1835.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Blue, Sup. Black, Aveland, &c. Broad Cloths, Striped and Corded Cassimeres, Fancy and plain Satinets, together with a general assortment of Merinoes, double and single width, of various colors, Prints, & Woollen Goods. He has also filled up his assortment of

BOOKS.

as to be enabled to supply the varied applications of the Public.

He would very respectfully solicit the Public to call and see them; would return his grateful acknowledgments for former patronage; and with respect requests a continuance.

C. F. HIMES.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

WOOD.

Those persons who have promised us Wood in payment of their subscriptions to the "Sentinel," are requested to deliver it as soon as convenient.

Oct. 19.

OUT LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, on the premises,

11 OUT LOTS,

situate near the Borough of Gettysburg, on the Emmitsburg road, containing from 3 to 29 acres each. On one of the Lots, containing 29 Acres and 150 Perches, is

A Log Dwelling-house, Brick Barn, Orchard, and a spring of water.

Also—at the same time,

A LOT,

containing 8 Acres and 99 Perches, on the Millerstown road, adjoining the Seminary, on which is a small

Frame Dwelling-house

and Stable, and well of water.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Sept. 28.

A Plot of the Lots can be seen at the Bank.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. two miles from the Borough of Gettysburg, near the public road leading from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, containing

138 1/2 ACRES,

OF PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are a

Log House, & Log Barn,

an Orchard; a never-failing spring of water near the house, which is piped and running in a fountain in the barn-yard.

A large portion of this Farm is first-rate Timothy Meadow, and upwards of 15 Acres more can conveniently be made.

There is a sufficiency of Woodland. The fencing is all in good order. This Farm is well calculated for the raising of Stock, and would be a good situation for a Distillery, in consequence of there being a constant running fountain of water on the same. This Farm will be sold on accommodating terms. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing in Berlin, Adams county, Pa.

N. B. There will be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of October inst.

Horses, Horned Cattle, Oats,

Rye, Corn, &c.; and if not disposed of sooner, the Farm will be offered for sale on that day.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlin, Oct. 12.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, are desired to call with the subscriber, and settle the same, on or before the 1st of December next. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Menallen township, Adams county.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Ex'r.

Oct. 12.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the pasture-field of the subscriber, near the Borough, on the 25th of September,

a small Sorrel Horse,

rising 4 years old, four white legs, and white forehead;

gaited. If the above Horse has strayed, I will pay all reasonable expenses to the person who may take him up; and if stolen, I will give a Reward of Ten Dollars for his recovery.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 5th day of November next, in Allentown, Adams county, Pa., the following Property, late the Estate of Geo. BAUGHER, Esq. deceased, viz:

NO. 1.
The Mansion House, brick Barn & Tannery, with 4 or 5 Lots in Allentown, known on the plan of said Town by Nos. 44, 85, 86, 87, and 88.

NO. 2.
Lot No. 92, with House and Blacksmith Shop.

NO. 3.
Lot No. 89, with a Log House.

NO. 4.
A Lot with a Brick TAVERN STAND now occupied by Sebastian Heffer, jun. with stabling.

NO. 5.
A Half Lot of Ground, with a Stone Dwelling and Stabling, adjoining the above.

NO. 6.
Lot No. 51, with a Log House and Barn, fronting on Water street.

NO. 7.
Lot No. 52, with a Log House, fronting on Water street.

NO. 8.
A Lot, with an Orchard, containing 1/2 an Acre, on Water street.

NO. 9.
A Lot unimproved, containing 1/2 an Acre, fronting Fleet street.

NO. 10.
At Lot unimproved, containing 1/2 an Acre, fronting Fleet street.

NO. 11.
A Tract of Land, containing 17 Acres, on the Berlin and Hanover Turnpike.

NO. 12.
A Tract of Land, containing 15 Acres, adjoining the above.

NO. 13.
A Tract of Meadow, containing 12 Acres, adjoining Town Lots.

NO. 14.
A Lot, containing 1 Acre 38 Acres, in town.

NO. 15.
A Tract of Land, containing 12 Acres, adjoining Klinepeter's and Berlin and Hanover Turnpike.

NO. 16.
A Tract of Land, adjoining the above and Berlin and Hanover road, containing about 20 Acres.

NO. 17.
A Tract of Land, adjoining T. Kepner, Esq., and Michael Hoffman, containing about 25 Acres.

NO. 18.
A Tract of Land, part in Adams and part in York counties, containing about 125 Acres, with a two-story Dwelling-house, log Barn, Spring-house, and other Out-buildings.

NO. 19.
An undivided 1/2 part of a House and Lot of Ground, in Allentown.

NO. 20.
An undivided 1/2 part of a Lot of Ground, fronting on Middle street, in the borough of Gettysburg.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by HENRY GITT, JOSEPH CARL, P. BAUGHER, By the Court, THOS. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Oct. 12.

BARGAINS.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and now offers for sale, as large and well selected a stock of FRESH GOODS, as has ever been offered to the Public in this place. His Stock consists, in part, of:

Fine and superfine Cloths, all colors; Milled Cassimeres, plain, striped, plaid and corded.

Fine and superfine Cassinets, Satinets and Corde, Beaverteen; Moleskins and Petershams; Merino, silk and common Vestings, 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 English and French Merinos.

Oil and common 3-4 and 4-4 Chintz, Calicoes and Ginghams.

Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, and Silk Shawls.

Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Italian Lincings, Plaid and plain Gros de Naps., Fur Capes, Cravats, Boas, Chinchilla and Fur Caps, &c., &c.

with almost every article in the DAY GOOD LINE.

—ALSO—
A LARGE STOCK OF

HARDWARE.

Bar Iron, Steel, Sheet & Strap Iron, Hollow-ware, and CASTINGS.

Brass Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, &c.

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES.

Queensware, Woodware, &c.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ALLS by the ton at City prices. The Public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28.

HANDBILLS.

Handwritten and printed at the office of "The Adams Sentinel."

Oct. 3.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Court Referee to settle and adjust the disputed items in the account of Wm. Cowmover, one of the Administrators of John Cowmover, deceased, and also to settle and adjust the amount and ascertain the advancements made to the heirs of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. McClellan, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 20th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMPSON S. KING, WM. MCLELLAN, JAMES COOPER.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Littlestown, Adams county, Penn.

Oct. 1st, 1835.

George Bishop	Michael Harner 4
Miss H. Buttee	Andrew Kuntz
Abraham Buse 2	Jacob Little
George Bair, Jr.	John McIlvain
John Ding	James M. Gee
Jacob Fisher	Michael Miller
Michael Folz	Ignatius Mudor
Michael Gilman	Sebastian Obold
Catharine Groff 2	Levi Picking
Jacob Groff	Richard Stewart
Daniel Hoover	John Shorb
Josiah A. Hall	
Abraham Harner	

F. LEAS, P. M.

Oct. 3.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Fairfield, Adams county, Penn.

October 1st, 1835.

Bradley Charles	Miller John (cooper)
Burr Peter	at F. Kephley's
Blythe Miss Tirzah	M. Cormick Francis 2
Crawford Thomas	M. Cleary James
Dillow Jacob	M. Kee John W.
Fehl Mrs. Nancy	Paxton Miss Harriet
Fundenburg Henry	Prim Elizabeth
Hawn John	Sholly Christian
Irwin Israel	Smith Jacob
Kittinger Joseph	Williams Mrs. Cath
	WM. JOHNSTON, P. M.

Oct. 3.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, Adams county, Penn. on the first of Oct., 1835, which if not taken out before the first of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters:

John Ash

Francis Allison

S. C. Agnew

Thompson Armor

Clement Atkins

Nancy Boyd

Samuel R. Brady

Sarah Barr

John Bare

Edward D. Brothers

Fordy Bear

John Deane

Rev. R. T. Boyd

Philip and Michael

Reiner

Rueher A. Bandson

Richard Bixley

Reinhart Bott 2

Samuel Benjamin

William Bitton

Nancy Brackenridge

John Bean

Henry Bishop

Henry Bickman

Henry Black

James Brinkhoff

Hiram Boyd

John S. Crawford, esq.

Wm. Cowmover

Philip Cruse, or Joseph

Nicholas Coleman

Alexander Currans

Philip Coll

Robert Cobean

 Michael Downs | Ann Pottoff || John Deatrick | Catharine Plunkett |
Nicholas Deatrick, sen.	Emeline Padan
Mary Dellow	
Isaac Darst	
	Daniel Range
Loic Ensey	Christian Rindloop
Essie Eichelberger	Jacob Rex
John Ebert	
Nicholas Eckenrode	John Sadler
George Eyster	John Shultz
John R. Edie	Christina Stout
	Wm. M. Scott
William Fallon	Jacob Shick
Elizabeth M. Fletcher	David Shick
Wm. Ferree	Charles Swatz
Michael Fissel	Harry Syney 2
Evel Flubacher	Wm. Stewart
George Geyer	Nicholas Stultz
David Geyer, jr.	Charles Swartz
John Gilbert	Jacob Scholl
Edward Gill	Mary J. Stevenson
Lydia Gilbert	
C. E. Gabbart	John Taylor
John Giselman	Philip Trussell
	John Taughenbaugh
	William Taylor
Wm. Hamilton	
P. Hart	Garret Vansodde
George Heagy	Daniel Weldy
Nicholas Helzel	Adam Wolf
Thomas Hughes 2	Henry Wolf
Wm. Holtzworth 2	S. Weible
Phoebe Humphrey	Mr. Work 2
Conrad Hoke	Daniel Wenghight
James Hamilton	Conrad Wagoner
Solomon Hartman	Frederick Wagoner
David Heagy	John Wilson 2
Wilson Hubble	William Wimble
John Hemin	Eliza Weaver
Isaac Hohn	John Weyer
Augustus F. Hirsch	

James Irvine

David Jamison 2

Thomas Jones

K

Margaret Kitchen

Joseph Kitchen

Wm. Kerr

Thomas Keener, esq.

Elizabeth Keech

WM. BELL, P. M.

Oct. 3.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. Donker, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties of Adams, York and Lancaster, and the County of Berks, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the County of York, in the State of Maryland, and the County of York, in the State of Virginia, and the County of York, in the State of North Carolina, and the County of York, in the State of South Carolina, and the County of York, in the State of Georgia, and the County of York, in the State of Alabama, and the County of York, in the State of Mississippi, and the County of York, in the State of Louisiana, and the County of York, in the State of Texas, and the County of York, in the State of California, and the County of York, in the State of Nevada, and the County of York, in the State of Arizona, and the County of York, in the State of New Mexico, and the County of York, in the State of Idaho, and the County of York, in the State of Utah, and the County of York, in the State of Wyoming, and the County of York, in the 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